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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

The Indemnity

'FRENCH OFFSET!

PERSONAL NOT POLITICAL!

National Guard Troubles!

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS!

Barricades Erected!

THE TORCHES LIT!

The Peace Commissioners!

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT!

FOREIGN LOANS!

The Fenian Policy!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE INDEMNITY.

PARIS, March 9.—It is thought that the first instalment of the indemnity will be raised solely in France.

AN OFFSET.

The Minister of Finance, Pouyer Quorter, has requested from the heads of departments an exact account of the depredations committed by the Prussians, as a basis for the abatement of taxes in the revision of the next budget.

ANOTHER GERMAN GONE HOME.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch announces the return of the Grand Duke of Baden to Carlsruhe, and says that he was the occasion of great public rejoicing.

THE NATIONAL GUARD TROUBLES.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs reports up to March 9th, the continued agitation of the National Guards, when the latest disturbance the National Assembly should it meet at Versailles.

CAN'T HAVE THEIR OWN WAY.

General Vinoy, Military Commandant of Paris, threatens to bring a large force to bear against the National Guard.

DISTURBANCE IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 9.—An attempted substitution of a tri-color for a red flag on the column of July by some sailors, caused a disturbance. The sailors were arrested and the red flag replaced.

ORDER TO BE PRESERVED.

The Place de la Bastile is guarded by eight battalions of National Guards. Two "Molodiers" are to be added in defiance of the carriages containing the arms and ammunition.

PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Baron Baudor, General Caille and M. M. De Montgard Le Guay have been appointed Plenipotentiaries from France to negotiate for the final treaty of peace with Prussia.

MINISTERS ABROAD.

The Duke De Noailles has been appointed French Ambassador to Constantinople, and Count De Nogue, Minister to Constantinople.

SOME DEMAND A REPUBLIC.

An article in the *Journal Officiel* declares in favor of a Republic as the definite form of government for France, and urges the people to rally to that cause, for the sole hope of France is tranquility.

OTHERS DEMAND A PLEBISCITE.

The *Echo de Nord* of Lille protests against the petition in circulation among the officers in Germany demanding a plebiscite to decide the form of government.

A dispatch from Dieppe to-day says: The discharged Mobile Guards from the Army of the North are arriving at that place. A review of 40,000 French troops will be held at Rouen to-morrow.

NATIONAL GUARD AND GENERAL PALADINES.

PARIS, March 10.—General Paladines yesterday, received the officers of the National Guards at Belleville, and in addressing them at the interview appeared to be satisfied with the General's republican assurances. Nothing new has transpired in Montmartre District.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A long train of cars, filled with German wounded returning home was run over yesterday by a freight train near Puteaux on the Paris and Versailles Railway. Nineteen passenger cars were broken to pieces. A number of soldiers were killed, and the number injured is unknown.

A PLEBISCITE.

PARIS, March 10. Thiers will soon dissolve the Assembly and appeal to the people to decide the future of the Government.

SOMETHING FOR THE EXPOSITION HAND.

The Montmartre insurgents have erected an immense barricade in Rue De St. Pierre, and an attack is expected to-day.

ENGLAND.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

A protest is circulating in the London stock exchange against an introduction of the Russian loan into the market, pending the decision of the Black Sea Conference.

THE AMERICAN LOAN ABROAD.

The London firms authorized by the United States Treasury Department have invited applications for the new American loan.

INDIAN BUDGET.

Dispatches from Calcutta of the 9th state that the East Indian Budget exhibits the finances in a very satisfactory state. The revenue from opium is estimated at $8,000,000.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

the new and magnificent building erected for the London exhibition of '71, is to be formally opened to the public on the 29th of March, by the Queen in person.

CHINESE DISTURBANCES SETTLED.

A telegram from Pekin to the British Charge D'Affairs in China, dated Pekin, 8th ult., reports all quiet, and there have been no further outrages against foreigners.

ITALY.

DISCUSSION OF PAPAL GUARANTEES.

FLORENCE, March 10.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies is engaged in the discussion of Papal guarantees.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S LETTER A FORGERY.

PARIS, March 10.—King Victor Emmanuel denounces as a forgery the letter credited to him by the Paris correspondent to the London *Times*, expressive of his surprise and disappointment at the Italian occupation of Rome, and especially as to the cession of territory. The letter was stated to have been written to the Emperor William.

JAMAICA.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

HAYTI, March 5.—On the night of the 24 and 25th inst. a small band of insurgents attempted a surprise of the arsenal in the city of Port-au-Prince, but were foiled in the attempt. The leader has been arrested and will be shot.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

French rentes are quoted at 51 francs.

The situation at Montmartre is unchanged. General Paladines is instructed to restore order in the turbulent district.

The telegraph lines throughout France are unimpaired, and messages are freely transmitted.

A *Herald* special from Havana dated the 9th reports that Governor H. Yngue, an influential man, has abandoned the Ibarz party.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 10, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of '62, 91¾; do '65, 91¾; do '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 89½.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands 7¼d. California wheat 10s 10d, red Western 10s 6d@10s 8d, winter 10s 5d. Corn: No 2 mixed 35s 9d. Provisions unchanged.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Interesting Debate!

SUMNER vs. CAMERON!

The Reason Why!

PERSONAL NOT POLITICAL!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1871.

SENATE.

THEY GET READY.

In the absence of the Vice President, on motion of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Anthony was unanimously chosen President *pro tem* of the Senate, and the Secretary was ordered to communicate the fact to the President of the United States and the House of Representatives. An adjournment until Monday was defeated by a tie vote.

THEY TRY TO GO TO WORK.

Mr. HOWE then asked unanimous consent of the Senate to proceed to the election of standing Committees of the Senate. Mr. Wilson objected.

A GOOD DEAL OF PRELIMINARY.

The Chair, Mr. Anthony, ruled that as the motion related to the organization of the Senate it was a question privilege, and therefore did not require unanimous consent.

Mr. HOWE moved to proceed to the election of Committees, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOWE then moved to suspend the thirty-fifth rule of the Senate, requiring the election of standing committees to be by ballot.

Mr. WILSON objected to the suspension of the rules, but that any member had a right to insist that the election should be by ballot, though that would subject the Senate to the trouble of preparing ballots.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that the ballot must be taken if any member insisted upon it.

Mr. CONKLING called for the reading of the thirty-fifth rule, which was read by the Secretary.

Mr. HOWE then moved that the Senate proceed by ballot to elect a Chairman of the Committee on Finance, whereupon Mr. Wilson withdrew his objection and Mr. Howe withdrew his motion last made, and substituted the resolution with a list of

STANDING COMMITTEES

determined upon by the Republican caucus. The list was then read to fill the vacancy for a Democrat upon the Committee on

MANUFACTURES

was filled by Mr. Blair.

WORK CUT OUT FOR DAVIS.

Mr. Davis of West Virginia, was assigned to the Committee on Claims, Revolutionary claims and Engrossed Bills.

Mr. SCHURZ moved to postpone the further consideration of the Committees until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER, "before that motion is put I wish my friend Schurz would allow me to make another motion in the nature of a suggestion."

SUMNER BREAKS HIS SILENCE.

Mr. SHURTZ withdrew his motion.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded: "I propose that my name be eliminated from the Committee on privilege and election. I observe that I am placed at the head of that Committee, and I must respectfully ask to be excused from serving. I presume it is better for me before the Senate on the report to move that amendment made. I therefore ask that the report be amended by striking my name from the fifteenth."

Mr. SHERMAN said if after the Committees were organized any Senator insisted upon being on the service of any Committee the Senate would as a matter of course, grant the request, but it was not usual to ask such request before the Committees were agreed upon as a whole by the Senate. He would vote to excuse the Senator from Massachusetts, but he hoped that the Senate would defer his motion and the vote on the pending question was taken

HE PERSISTS IN HIS MOTION.

Mr. SUMNER replied that in proposing his amendment, he proposed nothing unusual, exercising a very ordinary and reasonable right. He declined to withdraw it, but proceeded to advocate it as not only proper but as peculiarly proper. He held that the Senate should know before acting upon a report if a Senator was dissatisfied with the position assigned him. He would say to the Senator from Ohio, (Sherman) that after twenty years service in the Chamber,

ENLARGE HIS DUTIES.

He, Sumner, had a right to expect that his associates would not impose upon him a new class of duties, when he expressly stated that they were not welcome to him.

The chair declared Sumner's motion to be in order, but that in regard to the practice of the Senate, the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, was correct in his statement.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that as to practice there had been an occasion heretofore for such motion.

HE IS RELIEVED.

Mr. SUMNER'S motion was then agreed to without objection.

Mr. Schurz then renewed his motion to postpone, and Wilson urged its adoption, as affording a favorable opportunity for a full and free conference upon matters of difference that may have occurred in framing the Committee.

SHURZ'S MOTION DEFEATED.

A vote by division on Mr. Shurz's motion resulted in twenty-one Senators rising in the affirmative, and twenty-nine in the negative. Not agreed to.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the resolution,

HE RISES TO EXPLAIN

Mr. Schurz explained the reasons for which he moved a postponement. He said it was well known to the country that there were certain disagreements with regard to the appointment of the Committees, which had arisen in the Senate, and this motion was made with the intention of trying a last chance to reconcile these disagreements, and to prevent if possible excitement that might grow out of it. This last chance had been denied, and the resolution was now before the Senate for debate. It would be noticed that in that resolution a change of some importance had been made in the Committee on Foreign Relations. The late Chairman, the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, was his personal friend, and while bound to him by intimate personal relations, he should not shrink from the responsibility that were those personal relations otherwise than friendly, his judgment on the question would not be altered.

SUMNER DULY COMPLIMENTED.

He thought he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the Senate, and he would go further, and say that he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the country, when he said that among the duties devolving on the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had been fulfilled by Senator Sumner in a manner to set with great credit to himself and the committee, and with general satisfaction to the country. The gentleman was from Maryland in the Senate as a member of the Senate who by study and training was most eminently fitted to fill just that position above all others.

CAMERON COMPLIMENTED TOO.

The resolution substituted in the place of that Senator, a Senator from Pennsylvania, not now his colleague, whose profound studies of international law and general experience, especially in diplomatic service, fitted him for the place, and whose age, at this time, in the opinion he would in the highest degree enjoy the confidence of the country.

GOOD BUT NOT EQUAL TO.

But he (Schurz) was free to say that that gentleman was not so vastly superior to the Senator from Massachusetts, that his appointment would be a monument of reproach to that account. It was evident that there was something else, when a movement was made to degrade an eminent member of the Senate. It was but just to that member, to the Senate, and to the whole country that the

REAL REASONS

for which a change was proposed should be laid before the public plain. He would therefore ask the Senator who had introduced the resolution, Mr. Howe, what were the reasons why such a change was made.

Mr. HOWE rose to reply.

Mr. STEWART (aside)—"I would not answer him."

Several Senators—"No, don't."

HOWE IN A QUANDARY.

Mr. HOWE said on one hand he was asked a question, and on another appealed to not to answer, but in reference to that rule of courtesy which he had sought to make the rule of his life, he would make a civil answer to a civil question. He could not clearly see the reasons so far as he knew them, and he certainly knew them as well as any Senator. No question had been raised as to the ability of the Senator of Massacusetts, and no pretensions had been made. He was not surpassed in any respect by the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Schurz, that that matter should not have been

PRECIPITATED ON THE SENATE.

but it had been determined otherwise, and it must at all cost be now considered. He could not see a blow struck at a friend of twenty-five years standing, with whom he had co-operated in minorities and majorities, without a protest against it, but his opposition in the present instance was not solely for personal reasons, but because he believed the

INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY

would not be promoted by taking the Chairman on Committee of Foreign Relations from a place he had filled with a signal ability. In the present condition of our foreign affairs, we needed to retain all the learning and experience we now had there. He was opposed to the change, because it was full of danger to the future of the Republican party. There were hundreds of thousands of pure, thoughtful and trusted members of that party, whose hearts would be wrung by the intelligence of this action, and who would see

NEITHER JUSTICE NOR WISDOM

in it. The party was in no condition to do that which would wound or offend hundreds and thousands of the purest and best men in the country. He believed those who were persisting in having the matter considered today, were committing a mistake, and upon them would be the responsibility. For one he washed his hands of it, and now moved that the further consideration of such subject be postponed until to-morrow.

MEANS OF OPPOSITION EXHAUSTED.

Mr. MORRELL (Vt.) said he was one of those who regarded the change as unwise, but thought all the usual means of opposition have now been exhausted, and he deemed it quite as unwise to make further opposition. He therefore hoped the Senate would go on and complete its reorganization, as recommended by the majority.

Mr. SCHURZ was sorry to hear the Senator from Vermont express the opinion tha tall the opposing means were exhausted, and nothing was left but quiet, submission to what a great many considered

NOT ONLY A WRONG, BUT A BLUNDER.

He, Schurz, did not give up so easily. Supposing it be true, as asserted by the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Howe, that the personal not the official relations between the President and Secretary of State, on one side, and the Senator from Massachusetts on the other, were very unkind, was that fact of any consequence? Must the American Senate be governed by the personal relations between a Senator and a member of the Executive Department of the Government? Must the Senate, before appointing a Chairman of the Committee to ask a President or a Secretary of State how he likes the choice and whether he likes to dine or sup with that man? Must there be a precise understanding between them about the cooking or any other detail of social relation? Schurz then denounced as untrue the assertion that Mr. Sumner had refused to entertain relations of any kind with the President or Secretary of State. He asserted that on the contrary, that that gentleman had on a noted occasion most emphatically declared that in spite of all that might have passed between them, he was ready at any time to receive the Secretary of State (Mr. Fish) as an old friend, and to transact with him any such official business as might have to be transacted between them.

The debate continued to a late hour, and was participated in by several of Mr. Sumner's friends, by whom he was warmly eulogized, and by his political opponents in the discussion covering a wide ground and giving rise to much warmth of feeling.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution increasing the number of members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to nine, and instructing within its jurisdiction all public buildings being constructed by the General Government. Adopted.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

Mr. CONGER introduced a joint resolution construing the internal revenue act of July 14, 1870, so as to provide for the admission of animals specially imported for breeding purposes free of duty from the Dominion of Canada. Passed.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE—INCOME TAX.

Mr. HILL introduced bills to abolish the franking privilege and repeal the income tax. Referred.

LEVEES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. MOREY offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five members on the subject of the improvement and maintenance of a complete and effective system of levees on the Mississippi river, with authority to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. DAWES objected to the last clause of the resolution.

Mr. MOREY explained that the committee would sit without any expense to the Government.

GOOD FOR DAWES.

Mr. DAWES remarked that in that case it would be indeed a select Committee. [Laughter.] The resolution was modified, so as to refer the whole subject matter to the Committee on the Government in connection with the Committee, and so modified, was adopted.

RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. FINKLENBURG introduced bills to authorize and regulate the construction of bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, and to amend the act regulating the carriage of passengers by steamship. Referred.

Mr. DAWES introduced a

DEFICIENCY BILL

appropriating $161,550, and proceeded to explain how it became necessary.

The House at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the

DUTIES ON SALT AND COAL.

Mr. BLAIR of Michigan offered an amendment, reducing the duty on salt to ten cents per hundred pounds in bulk, and twenty cents per hundred pounds in sacks. He said that his opposition to the bill was based upon his unwillingness to go into the question of tariff in this matter. He counselled the House not to follow the lead of any man in assailing the tariff in particular parts, for he assured the House that there was not a single item in the tariff bill which could stand alone and by itself. It was the aggregate of the tariff of a system that they could be sustained at all.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Mr. COX submitted some statistics in reference to the anthracite trade. He referred to the business of one colliery in Schuylkill county, Pa., which was organized in 1859, which increased its stock to $60,000 in 1860, which in 1861 paid fifteen per cent., and in 1862 paid over a large surplus, in 1863 paid eighty-five per cent. and reserved a large surplus, then was raised its stock eight and one-half times, thus raising it to $500,000, and paid twenty-four per cent. on that increased capital, not one dollar in cash having been added to the capital, and had last year paid twelve per cent on that $500,000, reserving a much larger sum from its earnings than it had distributed.

Mr. DUELL opposed the repeal of the duties on salt. He said that a good deal had been said about the

ONONDAGA MONOPOLY.

The fact was that for the last two years that company had lost money. If salt were placed on the free list, the Onondaga Salt Company, which gave employment to more than 3,000 men, whose interests were identified with a large portion of the country would have to stop its business.

Mr. CHANDLER offered an amendment to put tea and coffee on the free list. He hoped that the tariff would be revised in a comprehensive manner so as to relate to all matters in it, or else that some general per centage of reduction should be agreed on. He protested against the proposed inequality of legislation, which picked out certain interests and legislated for them, to the injury of particular sections without creating any corresponding benefit to the whole country.

After a long and desultory debate, in which not only the removal of the duties on coal and salt, tea, coffee and various other articles were discussed, and the whole of the tariff pretty thoroughly overhauled, the time for debate ended. Leach moved to amend the bill by reducing the internal tax on manufactured tobacco to twelve cents a pound. Negatived.

Mr. Myers moved to make the internal tax on manufactured tobacco sixteen cents per pound. Agreed to.

TEA AND COFFEE DUTY TAKEN OFF.

Mr. RANDALL'S amendment to repeal the duties on tea and coffee was agreed to, 80 to 70. This action on the part of the committee was favored and supported by the opponents of the bill, for the purpose of loading it down with amendments and thus defeating it.

BRANDY TO BE CHEAPER.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee moved to reduce the tax on brandy distilled from apples and peaches to seventy-five cents a gallon. Agreed to.

PLEASANT FOR IRISHMEN.

Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts, moved to put potatoes on the free list. Agreed to.

HUNTING.

Mr. KERR moved to put hunting on the free list. Agreed to.

ALE AS HIGH AS EVER.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to put barley and malt on the free list. Rejected.

A HEAVY AMENDMENT.

Mr. KELLY offered as an amendment the whole tariff bill. The reading of the amendment would have occupied several hours. After the Clerk had been reading several minutes, a motion was made that the Committee rise, which was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Speaker appointed on the Committee on Elections Messrs. Upson of Ohio, and Hazelton of Wisconsin instead of Stevenson and Finkelnburg, resigned.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill to grant certain articles of machinery to the Industrial Home School, District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. LANSING offered a resolution requiring the undistributed public documents of the last Congress to be given to the members of the present Congress. Agreed to.

Mr. BECK introduced a bill for the removal of all legal and political disabilities.

After arguments in its favor by Messrs. Beck and Farnsworth, the House at half past four adjourned till Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO.

German Commemoration—A Priest Disobeys His Archbishop.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The German Peace Celebration Committee ordered one thousand silver and four thousand bronze commemoration medals. The Germans held a grand celebration at Vallejo last evening. Father Foley, Cloyne, Ireland, in defiance of the prohibition of Archbishop Alemy, of this diocese, delivered his lecture on Irish orators, at Platt's Hall, last evening, to an immense audience, four-fifths Irish Catholics, and was warmly applauded. The action of the archbishop was bitterly denounced by the Catholics, and has created a very strong feeling in the church.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1871.—The Senate is not in session. The House passed a number of private bills of no interest to Western Pennsylvania, and adjourned till Monday afternoon.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Important News!

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES!

Report of the Committee!

HISTORY OF THE KUKLUX!

Revelations of Villainy!

NO SECURITY!

The Future Threatened!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1871.

REPORT ON SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Senator Scott to-day submitted a report from the select committee on investigation into the alleged outrages in the Southern States. The committee state that they were directed by the resolution to ascertain whether the alleged crimes were committed by bands of a political character, and whether persons and property are secure in the Southern States. The committee have confined their labors principally to the

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

from which they have examined fifty-two witnesses, twenty-nine Republicans, twenty-one Democrats, two of no party and six members of the Ku Klux Klan, including some of the most prominent members of either party.

HISTORY OF THE KU-KLUX.

The report gives the full history, origin and growth of the organization, which first appeared in some counties of the States as early as 1865, and continues.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

It is not necessary to cite from the evidence to show that an organization, in the secrecy of which by the terms of its oath excludes all members of other secret societies whose objects were to support and protect the Government of the United States, is of a political character. What is that political character? The testimony is uniform that none but members of the Democratic or Conservative party in the State of North Carolina, within its jurisdiction, are admitted, members and press of the political party, which, according to the testimony quoted, had in their ranks adherents recruited from these camps, would be, to say the least of it, under great temptation to palliate these offences, or to withhold denunciations when crimes were charged against them.

THE BILL OF PARTICULARS.

The Committee then gave names of ninety blacks and forty-four whites in the counties of Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Union, Caldwell, Jones, Chatham, Orange, Rockingham, Rutherford, Wake, and other counties, nearly all of whom were whipped, and the remainder shot, hanged or driven from their homes. Besides these specific cases of outrages, the testimony refers in general terms to others committed in other countries. This

LIST OF CRIMES

suggests the question whether they were committed by members of the Ku-Klux organization, and by its direction, or with its countenance. The testimony already quoted and referred to, shows that in many instances conspirators for whipping or other purposes were expressly voted upon in their meetings, and executed by members

OATH OF SECRESY.

When it is remembered that a disclosure of their secret privileges involved the penalty of death, and of all other secrets, such as involve the members in the guilt of assassination, robbery, violence, the secrecy is most sacredly guarded, it is remarkable, but that so little evidence has been obtained bearing upon particular cases, but rather that any should have been elicited. Members of the order, unwilling to go into such details, have, however, given enough in a general confession to authorize the belief that this organization, by whatever pretence disguised, is

STOPPED SHORT OF NO MEANS

however criminal to accomplish its purpose. The testimony quoted, almost without exception establishes that the outrages perpetrated by disguised Ku-Kluxers, and inflicted upon members of the Republican party, both white and colored,

REPUBLICANISM CAUSE ENOUGH.

In some cases the fact that they were of that party being given as reason for punishment, or in other words the alleged crime being Republicanism, while in others the attending Sunday school for colored children, was given as a sufficient reason.

DISGUISED NEGROES PUNISHED.

In one instance two negroes assumed the disguise of Ku-Klux to cover their crimes, but they were detected, convicted and are now in the penitentiary. Some witnesses have said that they have been told that the disguise was assumed in other cases by bad men who were not Ku-Klux.

PERSONAL SECURITY.

The second inquiry, viz: Whether persons and property are secure in the State, is considered in two aspects. One is—Is the civil law adequate to protect those wronged and punish those that are guilty of crime? The Second—To what extent does this organization still exist, and commit acts of violence? Many instances and some of them officially testimony is quoted, have stated that they believed person and property are secure under the laws of North Carolina as under those of Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. With the exception of outrages committed by secret armed bands of Ku-Kluxers, the statements are true. To what extent the opinion is sustained as to those offences, when it is shown that over a hundred crimes ranging from murder to petty larceny have been committed by members of an organization made up of the adherents of one political party, and in no one instance has there been a conviction or punishment, must be left to the reading of the testimony herewith submitted. That in the state of fear which it is said that in the past the victims of violence have been protected, or public safety secured by the vindication of the law and the punishment of the guilty.

GOV. HOLDEN'S POLICY.

The policy pursued by Governor Holden in exercise of the power conferred upon him by the recitals of the Ku-Klux act, and the use of property, and the conduct and character of the troops employed, and their officers, have been freely commented upon by many witnesses, and while condemned without exception by the conservatives, seem also to have created some division and sentiment among his political friends.

PERSONAL CRUELTIES.

Cruelties upon persons are testified to as having been inflicted by Holden's order. If true cannot be too strongly reprobated. The officers deny them and it is to be observed that no instance has been proved in which the men admit that they are members of the Ku Klux organization. Frederick N. Striedwick, a member of the House of Representatives, who has been unenviably connected in the testimony with an alleged arrangement as a member of this order to assassinate Governor Sheffler, introduced resolutions of impeachment against the Governor, and he is now upon his trial before the Senate. While what feelings and passions the tension of

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 2166 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. F. NEWLIN,
} Secretaries. jn27

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼@111¼.

IT is now discovered that the investigations of the Senate Southern Investigating Committee must, under the present law, close with the first session of the present Congress. An effort will be made to have it continued.

FROM the *Monitor of Material Interests*, Brussels, we learn that the total amount of loans issued by the various countries of the world during 1870 was $1,142,335,805. Of this amount France borrowed $354,568,320, Prussia $246,070,650, Great Britain $83,871,895, and the United States $36,764,000.

THE determination of the Railroad Companies connected with the coal combination, to break up the Union of Miners, is further proven by their recent assertion, that if the few Collieries now in operation in Schuylkill County did not suspend work, the price of freights should be raised to $2.50 per ton.

WE ARE ASSURED by dispatches from Washington that the bill for the repeal of the duty on coal has received its death blow in the Senate. The free traders are again placed *hors du combat*. Wonder where they will try their hand next, after failing in their attempt to supply us with foreign coal, whilst our own mines might stand idle.

SOUTH CAROLINA is determined that her State debt shall not be recklessly increased, by railroad schemes, and efforts of that nature. Governor Scott has fought persistently every attempt of this kind, made during the session of the Legislature. The bill to fund the present liabilities of the State, and prohibiting any increase of the public debt, until the new loan is paid, unless authorized by a two thirds vote of the people, has become a law.

THERE CAN be but one conclusion drawn from the Southern Investigating Committee closing its examinations, leaving some fifteen witnesses unexamined. The evidence has been so strong of the outrage and terrorism practised by the Southern Ku Klux organization, that it is simply a useless waste of time to listen to more. The Democratic members insist that they will filibuster any bill, proposing relief to the Union men of the South, until midsummer, in order to prevent its passage. Why do this? Do they not assert that these Ku Klux knaves are Radicals? We thank the *Ledger* for that word. If they *are* Radicals why should the Democracy interfere to prevent summary punishment. We are afraid that Democracy is just a little doubtful about them being Radicals.

WE HARDLY DARE call Mrs. Sarah Martin of St. Joseph, a woman suffragist, but she is, most unquestionably desirous of proving that she is willing to take, upon herself a man's duty with a cheerfulness, that in almost any other case, would be truly refreshing. She writes to the Michigan Legislature as follows:

"Gentlemen: My Bible tells me the legend of 'a life for a life,' but modern law-makers have a legend of their own, entirely disregarding the commands of the disciples. I am in favor of hanging murderers, and of partially hanging those who sentence men with intent to kill, when the time has come when all mock sentiments should be done away with, and the sacrifice of life punished to the fullest extent. I am no enthusiast on this idea, but, in case such a law was enacted, and there was any difficulty in obtaining the services of a hangman, I would willingly act in that capacity, without pay or hope of pay. In fact, I hereby put in my claim to be appointed State Executioner, and to execute all the murderers to be executed under the proposed new law. I have attended several executions, and will guarantee to make no blunders."

Mrs. Martin's charity stands out in bold relief to that of "modern law-makers," and no doubt she thought it exquisitely funny, as well as strong minded, to advocate partial hanging, for those who were convicted of assault with intent to kill. She has attended several executions, and will guarantee to make no blunders. Criminals will please take notice.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Columbia Oil Company has been laid upon our table. It gives an exhibit of the affairs of the Company, which will be no less astonishing to the public than it is gratifying to the stockholders, who have regularly derived a handsome revenue from their investment ever since it went into operation. But the stockholders have not alone been benefitted. The Company has been profitable to our City and State, and has been the means of distributing large sums of money among mechanics, laboring men and teamsters, as well as enriching railroad corporations by the amount of its freights. The expenses during the past year amounted to $622,224,68, including $25,000 for the wear and tear of machinery, tubing &c., and $10,473 of income tax paid to the State. From July 1863 to January 1871, the Company paid in dividends to stockholders the munificent sum of *three millions, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars*. From 1863 to 1870 inclusive they paid in taxes $362,207,51; for drilling wells $136,899 09. During that period they paid in expenses, loans, taxes and for drilling wells &c., $1,486,072.04. During the month of January 1864, the average daily production of their wells was 149 barrels, and in January 1871, 475 barrels. The total production of oil since the organization of the company amounts to 1,360,000 barrels. The resources of the company, available and unavailable, are $2,670,741.09.

And yet their prospects for greater results in the future are brilliant. At the close of the year they were pumping no less than forty-two wells, and the number is rapidly increasing, while the indications are strong that they will yield a much larger quantity of oil during 1871 than they did in 1870.

The stockholders have good reason to be satisfied with the efficient and economical management of the President, Superintendent and Directors of the Company. They are gentlemen of tact, judgment, and consummate skill. If there is an inch of their broad territory that will yield oil, they will be sure to find it out. We hope that their efforts will be crowned with still more brilliant success, and that the corporation which is under their excellent direction will prove still more remunerative to its members, our city and State. Well may the stockholders continue to sing, "Hail Columbia, happy Company!"

GENERAL CAMERON.

We think it will be a matter of unmitigated delight to every true Republican, not only in this State, but in the United States, that Senator Cameron has been nominated by the Republican Caucus of the Senate, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is the highest compliment which could be paid him, and one which he richly deserves for his unwavering devotion to the Republican party and the best interests of the nation. It will, at least it should, put to silence the vindictive clamor, conceived in malice and envy, of those journals and individuals who have attempted to belittle the venerable Senator, and underrate his influence with the President and the Councils of the nation. No man is better entitled to the honor that has been conferred. Day and night, in season and out of season, he has labored most assiduously to maintain Republican ascendancy, and promote the best interests of the country, and it must be no small gratification to him and his legions of friends everywhere, that his brother Senators who know him best and most intimately, who have a thorough appreciation of his eminent services and the potent influence which he wields in shaping the political destinies of the nation, have thus shown their full and implicit confidence in his purity and integrity by nominating him to the at present most responsible and distinguished position which any one can hold in that co-ordinate branch of the Government of which he is a most worthy and working member. It is a compliment which the loyal people of Pennsylvania will duly appreciate and abundantly reward. Any distinction conferred upon any of their honored and respected sons—and General Cameron is certainly one of them—they always recognize with becoming marks of satisfaction.

CHARLES SUMNER.

From the present report of the Senate Committees, we find the name of Mr. Sumner, not only no longer leading the Committee on Foreign Relations, but actually stricken from it altogether. That this has not been by and with his advice and consent, is evident from the fact that in declining the Chairmanship of the Committee on Elections, he referred to his conduct during the many years he has served in the Foreign Relations Committee, and challenged criticism.

We regard the action of the Caucus, should it be true that it has utterly ignored Mr. Sumner on that Committee, as correct and proper. We do not bear the slightest anger against the Senator, while we do have a kind and friendly feeling for him. But it is to us self-evident that no matter what Mr. Sumner may have been in the past, his future usefulness will be much impaired by an acerbity of disposition, that appears to be gaining greater control of him as the days of his life speed on. So strongly has this become manifest that his latter fierce and bitter opposition to the President, is plainly evoked by a personal animosity, that should have no place in the grave deliberations of the Committee of which Mr. Sumner was chairman.

This peculiar feature of Mr. Sumner's character has developed itself within a very short period, and it is only of late that he appears to be utterly unable to control himself when aroused or excited by opposition or disappointment. Such a man, we care not how invaluable may be his intellect, or how high he may stand in the respect and esteem of a nation, would be dangerous, as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. Just at this present time we need firmness, guarded by a cool judgment, watching every movement, but not allowing itself to be ruffled with every little adverse wind that may be blown upon it. Mr. Sumner is not that man. So far from being fitted to-day for the Chairmanship of that Committee, he is, in our opinion, the most unfitted of all the members of the Senate.

We frankly confess however, that there is a feeling of disappointment connected with Mr. Sumner's removal, should the report be correct. While we believe it wise to do so, yet the speech of Disraeli still rings in our ears, as he singles Charles Sumner out from the mass, and threateningly points at him, as having dared to insult English dignity and England's pride. We do not want Disraeli to congratulate himself with the idea that *he* has done this. That his great speech in parliament has been wafted across the ocean, and so alarmed our Congress that Charles Sumner, the great offender referred to by Disraeli, has been rebuked and relieved from his place on the Committee. We know that such is not the fact, and yet we feel at the same time, that it will be accepted in that light in England.

But nevertheless, we think a change will be beneficial, and while we repeat that we bear for Mr. Sumner feelings of great respect for his talent and ability, we shall be pleased, should the report turn out to be true that he has no longer a place as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. Even however should the report be true that the Committee have so reported, we have no doubt a bitter war will be waged on the Senate over the change proposed.

"SHYSTERS."

The first result of the charge of Judge Bedford to the Grand Jury in New York, relative to certain attorneys who visit prisoners in jail, and having gained all their money never appear to defend them, is the arrest of one Edward J. Anderson. There are ten indictments against this one defendant. While there can be no sympathy expressed for any man, who in his privileged capacity of attorney drains the last dollar from some poor devil incarcerated in prison, and then leaves him to his fate, yet it is just as well to be a little cautious about having so much sympathy for the injured prisoner as to prevent a little inquiry in the matter. As a general rule, honest upright men keep out of jail. Of course there are instances where men, innocent of the crime charged, have been arrested and imprisoned, but they are generally men who have been in jail before, and on whom suspicion has fallen sufficiently heavy to warrant their arrest. These men are quite as keen, shrewd and sharp in money transactions as the attorneys who go to see them. They know the name of every prominent criminal lawyer that practices in the place where they are to be tried; and if they have not that knowledge of their own, it will not take them ten minutes to get it after they are in jail. To talk about robbing an old offender of his money, under promises to defend him, is to assert ignorance of the fact that these old fellows, if they have money, *choose* their own attorney, and if they have no money, there is none to take.

There may, however, be now and then a case, where an honest man, under the pressure of attendant circumstances, has been arrested for the *first time*, and thrown into jail, unable to procure bail. The annals of criminal trials show such cases to be very rare. Honesty can almost always find bail, or if, through poverty, unable to do so, it can always find friends who will interest themselves about procuring an able attorney. To find a man who has led an honest, reputable life, in want of bail and in want of friends to interest themselves in his case, would be difficult.

We mention these two extremes for a single reason. A knave is too shrewd to be deceived by a "shyster" and an honest man surely—very rarely—is compelled to deal with them. Yet against this man Anderson there are no less than ten indictments. While it may be possible that this is all correct, it does look a little as if a few old offenders had banded together to ruin this one man. It would not be difficult to do so, if *their* testimony, is to convict. It may be true also that Anderson is one of these mean-spirited hounds, that would rob and plunder those that turned to him for aid, and paid him for it, yet from the class of men these charges must arise, every step taken should be guarded with care. Anderson is now in jail in default of ten thousand dollars bail. Our remarks apply to him as well as all other cases of first arrests, and we think if he has lived an honest, upright life, he will have no difficulty in securing bail. If he has not, take our word for it, he is too keen to be taken in by a "shyster."

WILLIAM FORRESTER.

Superintendent Kelso declares he has discovered the murderer of Mr. Nathan of New York. It seems that this fact is not of late occurrence, but that the Superintendent has possessed the knowledge for a great length of time. Acting upon information he had received, a careful description of the murderer was published for the especial use of the police, and every Chief of Police in the United States and Canada received a description and a photograph of the murderer, together with stimulating assurances that $2,500 should reward the man who arrested William Forrester—the murderer. Nevertheless Forrester has not been arrested, and in despair, the New York Superintendent makes the whole matter public, and publishes a limited statement of the facts. Several times Forrester was in the very grasp of the police, but in some way or other escaped. Stripping the whole case of all its surroundings, the fact is there has been too large a reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mr. Nathan. It creates a jealous fight among policemen to seize all the reward, without a division with anyone. We believe that had there been no reward offered, William Forrester would have been arrested long ago. The Superintendent now appeals to the public. It is where the appeal should have been made at first. More than this, all rewards ought, by law, to be limited to private citizens, to the utter and entire exclusion of those engaged in the police force. There would then be no jealousy and distrust among them, and we might hope for a more rigid discharge of their duties.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

It is singularly strange how tenaciously the Southern Christians hold on to their peculiar views of slavery. This element of bitter feeling usually comes to the surface whenever the subject of union is proposed by their Northern brethern. The only reason that is specially urged for not complying is, because of certain actions previously relating to the sin of slavery. This seems to be the difficulty which prevents a union of the Northern and Southern Methodists, at least it appears to be the chief reason. They require the rescinding of the offensive resolutions, and apologies for doing so. The same thing is substantially true of Presbyterians—offensive legislation by the General Assemblies relative to Southeners. The *Presbyterians* recently advocated the union of the Northern and Southern Churches as the very best means to make them equal to the demands of the age. This fraternal spirit has not been kindly received by the Southern press, in fact the old *animus* appears to such a degree, that there is an aversion to either union or fraternal feelings. The *Presbyterian*, however, very clearly shows, that the ultimate union of these separated Churches will take place. 1. The members and ministers of these Churches are professed disciples of Christ. 2. The members and ministers of these Churches are Presbyterians. 3. These Churches stand upon the same basis—their symbols and confessions are the same. 4. The form of government and modes of discipline remain the same in both Churches. 5. There are no real permanent differences in principle, or of ecclesiastical policy. 6. These Churches are of the same soil, within the bosom of the same nation, and their members are citizens of one republic. Their points are ably elaborated.

Bethany Sabbath School, Philadelphia, has a total membership, teachers and scholars, of eighteen hundred and forty-eight. Recently the "Lafayette Sunday School" has been tendered to the teachers of Bethany.

A ritualistic Episcopal church has recently been opened in Louisville, Kentucky. Bishop Cummins declined to be present and give his countenance to the symbolizing practices of the rector. Bishop Smith, Senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church, desiring peace and harmony, came to the city, intending to be present if the services should be in accordance with the general usage of the Church. Failing to induce the rector to do what was right, he returned home.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, Cleveland, Ohio, voted to dispense with the Board of Trustees, which has existed since 1817, in addition to the vestry, and which has held the title of the property in place of the vestry, contrary to the canon law and the usage of the Episcopal Church. No objection to the men, but the office.

The *Presbyterian* says the Methodists have in this country twenty-six thousand ministers, the Baptists fifteen thousand, Presbyterians nine thousand, the Congregationalists three thousand, and Episcopalians twenty-five hundred.

The course of the Baptists in New York city, for accepting the gift of ground at the nominal price of one dollar per annum rent, as a site to build a Home for aged and destitute Baptists, is severely condemned by most of the leading religious journals, because Protestants have denounced this policy on a vital principle.

According to an editorial in the *Moravian*, the chief reason why the Moravians have not increased as rapidly in this country as other denominations, arose from transplanting European ideas and methods where they were not applicable, and because of the lack of an aggressive spirit. Within a quarter of a century however, this policy was changed and "church extension recognized, not only as a duty to the Lord and neglected souls, but also as a very great advantage in infusing new blood and fresh vitality into the existing congregations." Since that time the number of congregations have more than doubled.

It is estimated that the entire expenditure in the the United States last year for church buildings, ministerial education, home and foreign missions, and the publication of Bibles and religious books, amounted to less than eight million dollars. But the consumption of artificial flowers by American ladies in that same time, is put put at fifteen million dollars.

We learn from reports sent by a friend that there has been a slight increase in every department of the Moravian Church in the Northern Provinces in America, except one. There is no good reason why this body of Christians should not increase and widen its influence, as it richly deserves. The late aggressive movements indicate the truth of this remark.

A meeting of the American Tract Society was recently held in Philadelphia. Bishop McIlvaine, president. After devotional exercises, he gave a interesting history of its organization, its history through the forty-six years of its life, during the whole time of which he has labored with and for it, until now is, and has been for a number years its President. Last year its income was one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, and expenditures something over that sum. Its twenty-one steam presses are now throwing off, in books, tracts and periodicals, fifty-three thousand copies daily. Its publications are now issued in one hundred and forty-two languages, and are being distributed gratuitously at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per week.

Rev. R. L. Miller, Presiding Elder of the South East Pittsburgh District, held a debate with a Universalist minister, near Mt. Pleasant, publicly debating for three hours of each night last week, the following propositions: 1st. "The ultimate holiness and salvation of all men." Dr. Miller denied. 2d. "The future endless punishment of the wicked." Dr. Miller affirmed. The name of the Universalist minister is not given by the *Christian Advocate*. The vindication of orthodox doctrines were so complete that at the close of the discussion, the Presbyterian minister, who had listened to the discussion with deep interest, arose and on behalf of all denominations, presented Dr. Miller with a gift of seventy-five dollars.

KAISER WILLIAM is stated to have been so delighted with Versailles that he talks about pulling down his summer palace (Baleberg) at Potsdam and erecting in its place something like the sumptuous pile erected by Louis XIV.

THE ESCAPE OF THE EMPRESS.

Bishop McIlvaine's Account, as Given Lately to the Students of Kenyon College.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

It seems the safety of the Empress had been assured her by General Trochu, who had solemnly promised to inform her of the approach of danger. For some unexplained reasons he failed to do so, and when on Sunday the mob began to assemble about the Tuileries, three of her friends, Prince Metternich, the Spanish ambassador and M. Lesseps, formed a plan for her escape and went to her rescue. M. Lesseps stood outside and harrangued the mob for the purpose of detaining them, while the two other gentlemen went in search of the Empress. They found her partaking of a very frugal lunch with one of her ladies, and her fears could not be aroused. Seeing it impossible to persuade her, the two gentlemen used force to remove her. At this she consented to make a slight preparation, and without at all changing her dress (for the mob had already entered the palace), catching up a small leathern reticule, she put into it two pocket-handkerchiefs and two books, the New Testament and a prayer-book. On her head she put a riding hat, and then, by that time thoroughly aroused, she fled through the palace; through long corridors, down, and up flights of stairs, through chamber and *salon*, a long walk before they came down to the Rue Rivoli, on which side of the Palace the mob had not collected. Here a cab awaited her. She, with the lady in attendance, was put into it. 'Now,' said the friends, 'we must leave you; too well known, our attendance would but bring destruction upon you! Make good speed!' Yes, good speed, for she heard the cries of the furious mob, and as she was entering the cab, a little boy exclaimed, 'There is the Empress,' and she thought all was lost; but it proved that there was no one there to take notice, and so the two ladies drove off. Soon they came into the midst of the excited crowd, and the lady accompanying her questioned on this side and the other the meaning of it all, and appeared to be greatly interested in the proceedings, while the Empress sank back out of sight in the carriage. They had a long ride out beyond the Champs Elysees to the quieter parts of the city, when they alighted, dismissed the cab, to avoid giving any clew in case of pursuit, and walked some distance. Where should she go? To whom flee? What friend trust? There was but one to whom she would venture, and that one an American gentleman of some note, who with his wife had long been a friend of both Emperor and Empress. So they took another cab for the house of this gentleman (whom we will call Mr. W——), arrived there to find him away from home, and his wife absent for the summer at a small seaport on the coast. The servant under these circumstances was extremely ungracious, and quite refused to admit these strange ladies, and when at last, upon their insisting, they were admitted to the house, she was unwilling to show them into an appartment suitable for them, and it was not without some difficulty that they were allowed to wait in the library for the owner's return. When at last he returned and entered the room, judge of his surprise at the sight of the Empress. "You must get me immediately out of France, this very night," exclaimed the Empress the moment she saw him. Out of France that very night! He told her that it was impossible. He was expecting a party of friends to dinner, but would plead sudden business and excuse himself, and make preparations as quickly as possible for her flight; but, in the meantime, she must be quiet and rest. This she was prevailed upon to do, and supplying herself from Mrs. W——'s wardrobe, retired for the night.

"The dinner party, receiving the excuses of the host, and overcome with a sense of mystery, soon withdrew in spite of the cordial message and wishes of the gentleman, that they would make themselves merry in his absence. At 4 o'clock in the morning a carriage stood at the door, into which Mr. W—— put the two ladies, and driving himself, set off on their way out of France, pursuing quiet streets, then unfrequented roads and lanes of the country, avoiding the more public highways of the Kingdom, and so on until the horses were worn out. They were near a little village, but then came the question, how to get a carriage brought to them, and explain why they could not go to it. W—— went to the inn, and having found a private carriage which was waiting over there, agreed with the servant to come out a mile or so and carry his party. Mr. W——'s two sisters, one of whom was very lame indeed, and could not walk a step, some miles on, till they should come to a railway. This done, and the lame lady, with much difficulty, put in the carriage by her 'brother' and 'sister,' they proceeded for a distance until they came to a railway, where they left the carriage to break up the clew, and rode a short distance in the rail car without attracting attention. Then they took another carriage, riding in roundabout ways, until at the end of two days they came to the little seaport where Mrs. W—— was spending the summer. How must Mr. W—— conduct the ladies into the presence of his wife without their being observed by every one? After some re-conoitering, this was successfully accomplished, and throwing her arms around the neck of Mrs. W——, Eugenie exclaimed: "You and your husband are the only friends left to me in the world." She, with the lady who accompanied her, remained in the room of Mrs. W—— lest some one should see and recognise her. No servant could be allowed to enter the room. Mrs. W—— brought food to the ladies and served the Empress in everything, who expatiated at the inconvenience she was causing her friend, and insisted upon waiting upon herself, her behavior being of such a sweet character as still more to endear her to her friends, who were risking nearly all they possessed in her cause.

"The plan was now to get her across the Channel to the Isle of Wight, and thence to England. There were but two conveyances in the habor—both private yachts—and only one able to go out to sea. The owner of that one flatly refused to take the two ladies over, but at last, after the identity of the ladies had been made known and much persuasion used, he consented, and Mr. W—— and the two ladies, with the reticule containing two pocket handkerchiefs, set out the day after their arrival in the little town on their voyage to England.

"This is a journey usually made in a few hours, but a terrible storm arising, it was prolonged to twenty-seven. The same night and in the same waters The Captain went down. But although the gentleman in command lost all control of himself and ship, they weathered the storm.

"During this time Eugenie showed the most remarkable self-possession, and evidently looked upon death as a relief from her woes. But this was not to be, and after a passage fraught with the most imminent danger she was landed on the Isle of Wight, to find on English ground that asylum which had been sought by so many fugitives before her. And to add to her relief, her son, of whose whereabouts she knew nothing, was found to be in Hastings, not far from her.

"Such is the true story of Eugenie's escape from Paris and France. What a sad, sad tale of fallen greatness! How much must she have suffered in those few days; the fury of a Paris mob in her rear; the fear of pursuit at her back—how often did she start and give herself up for lost! What threatening meaning did many an accidental phrase assume! No wonder her courage sustained the fearful storm; the thunder and lightning, the waters, however dark, and cold, and deep, would be far more merciful than that dreadful mob that called out her name, the mob that had shown no pity to the little child or tender woman, and derided with the bitterest insults the fond Marie Antoinette at the guillotine. Oh, France! when we remember those days of terror, can we wonder at this retribution?"

Flying from the Coal Regions—The Result of the Mount Carmel Murder.

The *Miners' Journal* says:

The Valley train yesterday morning brought down from Mount Carmel the corpse of George Hoffman, the man who was murdered by the fiends at that place on Saturday morning. Accompanying the corpse was the wife and children and father of the murdered man. They were on the way to Pine Grove, where they have friends, and hope to be beyond the reach of the assassins who they feared would murder them for being so closely connected with a man who was willing by honest toil to earn bread to keep his family from starving. There is no doubt but these cowardly daniters of the leaders would as readily dye their hands in the blood of innocent women and helpless children, as they would attempt, at the dead hour of night, to blow a score or more of men into eternity, without sufficient time to say their prayers. We fear that this is but the beginning of the end—that many more families will be compelled to flee from the region—unless there is some effort made to enforce the laws and protect the peaceable citizens from murder.

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FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.
All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.
Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

AN INSALUBRIOUS SEASON.
Spring is welcome, but not its diseases. We should be glad to have its bloom without its fogs, its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and the agues, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harassing disorders which they engender. As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawbacks on the poetry of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be, "tone and regulate the system." But how? That is the important question. A dozen medical men would probably recommend as many different medicines. On the other hand, the thousands who have tested the virtues of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an invigorant and alterative, will recommend but one, the wholesome preventive and restorative in which their own experience has taught them to trust. A course of this rare vegetable stimulant, commenced now, would save many a pang to the feeble and debilitated. It would be wise economy too, for it would probably preclude the necessity for medical advice. Without disparagement to a profession which all intelligent men and women respect and honor, it is just as well, if possible, to keep out of the doctors' hands, and they would have comparatively few cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and general debility to attend to, if this agreeable and healthful specific were in universal use.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.
Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.
THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE, MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.
Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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Keep Your Houses Clean,
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STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.
The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of a Base Burner, while it is also adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a common stove.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, prove so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is perfect. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is completely consumed, that only remained but the finest ashes.
4th. It is an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set on a pivot in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to pull in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Enquiries may be made and references had at the store of W. A. HAMILTON, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Special Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 12½ Cents,
LADIES'
Lisle Thread Gloves,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 12½c., Lace Collars.
At 18¾c., Lace Collars.
At 10 and 12½c., Gents' Neck Ties.
At 75c., Gents' Colored Kid Gloves, a bargain.
At $1.25, Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves.
At 62c., Ladies' Merino Undervests.
A NEW STOCK OF
MILLINERY,
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
New styles Ladies' and Gent's Neck Ties.
A large assortment of new style Lace Collars.
White Goods, at very low prices.
Lace and Embroidered Edgings and Insertings
Ladies' and Children's Aprons.
New Shawls and Skirts.
Shirt Fronts, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.
At Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
Ladies' Underwear
DEPARTMENT.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Hall,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
Have just opened in this line a large assortment of
LADIES
Muslin and Cambric Underwear,
OF SUPERIOR STYLE AND MAKE,
COMPRISING
Ladies' Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Tucked Skirts,
Flounced Skirts,
Handsome Trail Skirts,
Fine Tucked Skirts at 75c.
10 Tucked Skirts, ex. good, at $1.
These Goods All New and Fresh,
AND
SELLING AT LOW PRICES.
New Bridal, Quaker, and Princess Alice
CRINOLINES.
Ladies' Hosiery
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NOVELTIES IN
Gents' Neck Wear,
FINE SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, &c.
New Goods Every Day
THIS WEEK.
mh1

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office forthwith.
All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 20 cents, and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSE, to be recovered before the Mayor.
The OLD DUPLICATE PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.
SCALE OF LICENSES:
Each one horse vehicle..... $ 7 00
Each two horse vehicle..... 12 00
Each four horse vehicle..... 15 00
Each omnibus..... 15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, each..... 18 00
ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.
A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., at No. 179 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst., by Mr. P. R. BOHN retiring. The business will be conducted by the remaining partners under the name and style of KRAMER & VOGLESON, who will settle all accounts.
FLORENCE KRAMER,
P. R. BOHN,
WM. M. VOGLESON.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
In retiring from the firm of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., I most cordially recommend my successors, Messrs. KRAMER & VOGLESON, to the patronage of my friends and those of the late firm.
P. R. BOHN.
fe24:n3t
FLORENCE KRAMER..... WM. M. VOGLESON
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n3t
A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship.
All orders by mail promptly filled. de31:n3t
C. A. BOUCHER'S
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET,
(BETWEEN 3d and 4th AVENUES.)
FURNITURE OF EVERY VARIETY AT LOWEST PRICES. mh9:n7d
ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES.
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n3

IF YOU WANT A SMALL COOKING RANGE, not high in price and economical on fuel, and warranted to operate well, get BISSELL & CO.'S SMALL IMPROVED RANGE—for its cost, it excels any small range extant.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Opening New Goods
EVERY DAY,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
NEW SPRING
DRESS GOODS,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
New Cassimeres,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
New Percales & Chintzes
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
At 18¾c., White Irish Linen.
At 25c., 6-4 Table Linen extra heavy.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
At 6¼c., Good Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., Washington Prints.
At 10c., Hamilton Prints.
At 10c., Sprague Prints.
At 10c., Cocheco Prints.
At 10c., American Prints.
At 10c., Oriental Prints.
At 12½c., yard wide Chintzes, a great bargain.
At 12½c., double width Alpaca Poplins.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
FINANCIAL.
NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY
First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations. Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000: Registered $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000 and $10,000.
With the same entire confidence with which we commend the Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.
GOLD PAYMENT—Both principal and interest are payable in the standard gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.
SECURITY AND SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work—
1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.
2. Over Twenty Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timber and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.
While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au2-cll

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 10, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1881	122¾	122¾
5-20—1862	112¾	113¼
" 1864	111¾	112
" 1865	111¾	112
" 1865 new	110¾	111
" 1867	110¾	111
" 1868	110¾	111
10-40s	109	109
Currency 6s	114½	114¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	98
Hu Serip	93¾	94
Erie	21¾	22¼
Reading	101¾	102
Lake Shore	90	90¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	110¾	111
West. Island	112¾	112¾
Chicago R. I. & P.	96	96¼
Pac. Mail	44¾	45
Pac. Mail Steamship	95¾	95¾
Western Union Telegraph	54¾	55¾
Quicksilver	15¾	15¾
U. S. Express	49¾	49¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	111
U. S. 6-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111
U. S. 5-20 1864	112	U. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 10-40	109	Cy. Pacific	114¾

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 10, 1871.

Gold dull and steady, with all business at from 11¼ to 11⅜. Loans were made at from 2 to 4 per cent. Clearances $39,000,000. Governments inactive, with no material change in the price. A subscription of $60,000 to the new loan was received at the Treasury to-day to the stock market has been active, with the principal dealing in New York Central and Harlem Railroad, Lake Shore, Pittsburgh, Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Union Pacific and Western Union Telegraph. After mid-day the prices reached a fraction from the advance of the morning. The undertone of the market however, continues strong. Express stocks were firm, with an advance of 1 per cent., in United States, but the greatest advance was during the day was in Pittsburgh, which sold at 109 to 110. The miscellaneous shares continue to attract attention and the prices have advanced. The New York Central Railroad directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent., on stock and scrip, payable April 15th. Money easy at 4 to 6 per cent. State bonds dull, except South Carolina's and Virginia's, new, which are strong and active.

Sterling exchange 9½.

Government bonds—Coupons, '81, 115¾ 5-20s, '62, 112¾; '64, 112; '65, 111¾; new, do, 111; '67, 111; '68, 111¾. 10-40s, 109¼. Currency 6s, 114¾.

Pacific Railroads—Missouri 91¾; old 7-30s, 89¾; new do, 89¾; new Virginia, 67; old do, 66¾; old North Carolina, 57; new do, 58.

Western Union Telegraph 55¾; Quicksilver 14¾; Mariposa 8¾; pfd 20; Adams Express 69½; American Express 66; United States Express 47; United States Express 48½; Pacific Mail do 45¾; New York Central 98¾; scrip 96¾; Erie 21¾; pfd 39¾; Hudson 94 to 94½; Reading 102; Michigan Central 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 111¾; Northwestern 89¾; pfd 93¾; Rock Island 93¾; New Jersey Central 106; Ohio & Mississippi 30; pfd 77; Wabash 56; pfd 78¾; Fort Wayne 97¾; Terre Haute 38; pfd 56; Chicago & Alton 120; pfd 125; Ohio & Mississippi C. L. 93; C. & A. 93; R. I. & P. 97¾; Lake Shore 90¾; Illinois Central 139¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 10, 1871.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $4@5 per barrel for fair to good, and $5.50 for choice—but very few sales above $5. The receipts though not large are sufficient to keep up the supply.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 6¼; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing and the market, in consequence, is not so strong prime roll cannot be quoted above 30. Common and inferior is dull and nominal at 15@25

BEANS—The demand is rather better and the arrivals recently have been comparative light; we now quote at $1.90@2.25 per bush.

BROOM CORN—4@6 cts and dull.

BUCKWHEAT—$2.60 cts per lb.

CANNEL COAL—$7@8 per ton.

CHEESE—Is reported steady at the recent advance. Sales, the outside figure for York State 13 cents.

COAL—Anthracite quoted at $10.00@10.50 per ton.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Full prices and standard brands are quoted at 23 cts in 25 or 50 barrel lots, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@ 2.25, and Calcined Plaster at 85¢ per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—May be quoted at $12@15 per barrel, according to kind.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm but unchanged; quarters, 10@10½; mixed, 11@11½; halves, 13@14. Apples may be quoted at 6@7 cts. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—Under the influence of continued liberal receipts, the market is weaker, and prices are drooping; we now quote at 22@23 —and the general impression at present is, that the bottom has not yet been touched.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75, may be quoted at 70 in small lots.

FLOUR—is steady but devoid of excitement, and while the receipts continue light, buyers, on the other hand, are just as indifferent about buying; the former we apprehensive that the present lower prices will continue the latter are anticipating a decline; this being the case, there is but comparatively little doing. We continue to quote of $6.75@7.00 for superfine; $7.25 for choice Minnesota spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota bakers' flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter in family brands; $6.50@6.75 for white. Rye Flour, wheat and $6.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, $6.50@6.60.

GRAIN—There is a fair milling demand for Wheat, and with continued light receipts, prices are maintained. $1.25@1.40 for red, and $1.45@1.50 for white; nothing but strictly No. 1 will command the outside quotations. Inferior Wheat is hard to sell at any price. Oats rior Wheat is hard to sell at any price. Oats firm and in limited supply but not wanted, on or hard and track, and 36@38 for small lots in store. Ear Corn is scarce and inquired for, though the demand is mainly for small lots; prime yellow shelled is sold on wharf, at 70@75c. There seems to be little or nothing doing in shelled Corn, the stock and the demand is reported light. Rye is scarce and in demand at $1.05; some dealers are asking more but this is the figure we have heard of sales at from our quotation. We did hear of one distiller having purchased 5,000 bushels, some days ago, at a fraction over $1.05 but there considered equivalent to $1.07 were. Barley is quiet and unchanged; we are reporting sales of No. spring at 85c, and fancy at 90 cts.

GROCERIES—As noted in our report of yesterday, refined sugars are firmer in the east, but as yet there has been no actual advance, and the impression seems to be that if it does go up it could not be sustained any length of time. Raw sugars are easy, and country houses generally seem to be anxious to realize on their New Orleans purchased at the cheapest sugar in market. Coffees firm and good cassia is offered at a concession of ½@¾c per pound but unchanged. Following are the ruling quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

Sugar—Crushed and Dairy White, Honey, 12; Hard Refined, 11; Modern Dripps, 10; Loaf, 12; Granulated, 11½; Powdered, 11½; Cut Loaf, 12; Crushed, 12; Extra C, 10½; pfd 11; Yellow C, 9½; pfd 10; Extra C, 9¾; pfd 10; Yellow, 9.

Molasses—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 00; Good, $1 10; Fancy, $1 20; Good, $1 25; Fine, $1 30; Imperial Fancy, $1 35; Good, $1 40; Fine, $1; Imperial Fancy, $1 50; Good, $1 60; Fine, $1 70; Gunpowder Fancy, $1 80; Good, $1 90; Fine, $2; Japan Fancy, $1 80; Good, $1 90; Fine, $2; Basket-fired Fancy, $1 80; Good, $1 90; Fine, $2.

Spices—Cassia Carolina, 18½; prime, 18; good, 17½c.

Spices—Grain Pepper, 20. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 6c.

Fruits—Figs—Currants, 11@12½ cents. Prunes, 8@9. Raisins, $2.50 per box. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Sold from country wagons in Allegheny to-day, at $16@18 per ton; the latter is reported rather better.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—$3.50@3.60 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

HIDES—Quoted at 7@8 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10@11; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted hip 10@11; do calf, 10@13. Dry, LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.35 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales in a jobbing way at $1 for bran; $1.15@1.25 for seconds and $1.50@1.80 for middlings, according to quality.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand and may be quoted at $3.00@3.50 per bbl. As to quality.

OILS—No 1 lard, $1.00@1.05; No. 2, 75; Pure; Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60; Seal, 60; Menhaden, 55; Prime Kettle Rendered Lard, 13 in tes, and 14 in buckets and kegs. Dried Beef, 13. Mess Pork, $23½, Country Lard, 11@12½.

PEANUTS—Firm and higher; we now quote at 8@8½ cts per pound.

POTATOES—In steady demand and we can report regular sales at $1.20@1.25 per bushel. The receipts are increasing somewhat but the supply in this market is by no means large.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firmer but without quotable change, $6.75@7.00. Timothy Seed, scarce but there is not much inclination for it; we continue to quote at $6.25@6.50. Flax Seed at $2.35@2.38.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3½@3½ cts; Chemical Olive, 7½; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitt's, 11; Woman's Friend, 9½; Dobbins, 10½; Kitchen Crystal, 8½; Colgate's, 10½.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¼ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted, we say 8@8½.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 10, 1871. }

While the demand for pig metal during the week has been large, the inability of the furnaces to supply it has been most apparent. The arrivals from the eastern districts has been almost entirely cut off and the receipts from the west are going into contracts already made, so that there is no metal on the market and none in yards. Foundry metals have not been in such active demand as forge irons, but the price has sympathized with forge irons, because of the scarcity and the prices are well up. Blooms have also an advancing tendency, and inquiries, therefore, are on the increase, and sales have been made at slightly advanced figures.

The market for bar iron is not at present brisk, the season not having fully set in, and dealers are having fully accommodated themselves to the recent advance. But the continued advance in raw irons will have a tendency to still further strengthen the figures for manufactured iron. Nails are very active at the lately established card rates and the factories are working night and day, being unable to accumulate stocks. The prices of nails are well sustained, and as the manufacturers are firm in their position, we look for a greatly increased demand soon.

ANTHRACITE.

30 tons No. 1 Foundry		$36.00	cash
100 " No. 2	"	34.00	4 mos
30 " No. 1	"	36.00	60 ds
50 " Common Forge		31.00	4 mos
50 " No. 1 Foundry		35.00	4 mos
100 " Neutral No. 2 Forge		34.00	4 mos

BANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.

10 tons Cold Blast		$60.00	cash
5 " Warm	"	50.00	30 days
5 "	"	50.00	"
30 " Extra Foundry		40.00	time
50 " No. 1	"	50.00	short time
50 " No. 1	"	37.50	time
60 " No. 1	"	37.00	time
50 " No. 2	"	34.00	time

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

100 tons Mill Iron	$33.00	4 mos
100 "	33.00	4 mos
100 "	37.00	time
100 " Mill Red Short at Furnace	33.00	cash

ALLEGHENY COLD SHORT.

100 tons Cold Short	$42.00	short time
100 "	42.00	short time

BLOOMS.

10 tons Juniata	$85.00	4 mos

COAL SMELTED.

150 tons Hanging Rock Neutral Inferior	$29.00	6 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 10, 1871. }

There is a regular dead-lock in the oil business, and so long as it exists there will be little or nothing done. It is out of the question for manufacturers to do anything in the present condition of affairs, as they can neither buy crude or sell refined at present prices; it is true, the former has declined somewhat within the past week, notwithstanding the reported falling off in the production, and continues weak and very dull, but during the same time refined has also dropped fully as much if not more, so that in fact the situation for refiners is no better now with crude at 11@11¼ than it was two weeks ago, when crude was 8 to ¼ of a cent higher.

CRUDE.

Market dull and weak though prices are nominally unchanged—spot or seller March 10@11¼ and asked. If is true, there is not much offering, and it is also true there is nothing in it for dealers even at 11¼, but refiners can do nothing with it at that figure, and it is doubtful whether any considerable amount could be sold at it. There was a large sale on the Creek, 10,000 bbls seller 60 days at 11¼—some operators regarded this as a "washed sale."

REFINED.

Not a single sale reported—market for early deliveries weak and drooping. March, late seller, 23½; April and May, 23¾. Futures steady but nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant O W St. account Lockhart, F & Co; Dick & Co 80, account E & J Crawford, Total ..... 160 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Forsyth Bro.—301 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. Spear & Co. 53 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Hilgard, Ulz, Carrozza & Co., 330 bbls refined to Tack Gros, & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 681 bbls

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Chas. T. Place 65 bbls paraffine to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

Chas. T. Place 65 bbls paraffine, to Chas. T. Place, Providence, R. I.

Total refined oil shipped ..... 130 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line]

PHILADELPHIA, March 10—12.25 P. M.—Crude Dull; refined, March 24¼@24¾c; April 24¼@ 24¾c; May 25¼c; June 25¾c; June and July 26c.

5.30 P. M.—March 24¼c; April 24¾c; May 25¼c; June and July 26c. Crude 13¾c.

NEW YORK, March 10—12 M.—The market remains dull and unchanged for crude and for bulk crude and 24¾c for refined in bbls. There were no sales, there being no demand and but little disposition to operate.

3 P. M.—Market quiet and dull; crude held at 13c and refined at 24¼@24¾c; no sales.

OIL CITY, March 10, 4 P. M.—Gravity, 44.60; crees $4.55; regardless $4.40; first half $4.32.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull, $5.80@6.87.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet, ¼@¾c lower; closed at $1.35@1.35¼ seller April. Steady and unchanged.

CORN—No. 2 mixed quiet, ¼c lower; closed 52¾c seller April. Steady and unchanged.

OATS—No. 2 dull, 40¾@50c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet 90c.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet 75c.

HIGH WINES—Used firm 86½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak.

MESS PORK—Closed $20.25 cash.

LARD—12½@12¾c cash; 12¾@12¾c sellers May.

DRY SALTED—Meat dull; shoulders 7¼@ 7½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull, 7¼@7¾c.

LIVE—Dull, $5.00@7.12½.

CATTLE—Firmer, 10@15c higher, $4.25@6.12½.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 61⅞; shipments 80.

Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton steady, middling upland 14¼c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $6@6.50; common to good extra $6.75@6.90; good to choice $6.95@7.45; white western extra $7.45@7.90; Ohio $6.85@ 7.05; St. Louis $7@9. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Wheat 1@2c lower. Wheat steady; new spring $1.56@1.56; red and amber $1.60@ 1.67; white Michigan $1.75@1.80. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt 80c for inferior State. Corn dull; mixed western 56@56c; yellow 56c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 48@50c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; sales 2,000 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¾@10c. Molasses 34c. Rice 8¼@8¾c. Crude Petroleum, 14¼c; Refined 25¼c@25¾c. Moss Pork firmer; new, $21.50@21.75; old, $21.25; Prime Pork, $18.25@18.75; Prime Mess, New, $21.00; April, $21.50@21.75. Beef quiet; Mess, new, $13@13.50; Packet, $14@14.50; Extra Mess, $15@16; India, 20@22. Cut Meats dull; Hams, 13@13½; 8 ouilders, 8@8½. Lard heavy; Prime steam, 12¾c; Kettle steam, 13¾; April and May, 12¾@13c.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Flour steady, $6.75@8.00 for spring; $9.25@9.50 for winter. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring, $1.57@1.58. Corn dull and drooping; western mixed 38s. Lard quiet. Bacon steady; fresh 29@36c.

Cleveland.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 13¾@14c. Flour quiet and unchanged, $6.25@6.35. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1.36@1.40. Corn firm at 56c. Rye scarce and firm at $1.03@1.05. Oats firm and in limited supply but unchanged. Groceries: demand fair. Linseed oil steady at 82c; lard oil dull and drooping at $1.00@1.05. Eggs have been receiving dropper at 19c. Butter firm. Cheese firm. Clover seed active and advanced to $12.25@ 12.50. Timothy seed firm at $6.50@6.75. Provisions dull and unsettled. Pork sold at $21 for seller March and April; it was bought at $21.50 seller May. Lard: sales of 100,000 lbs seller 60 days at 12½c—some operators regarded this as a "washed sale."

REFINED.

Not a single sale reported—market for early deliveries weak and drooping. March, late seller, 23¾; April and May, 24¼. Futures steady but nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant O W St. account Lockhart, F & Co; Dick & Co 80, account E & J Crawford, Total ..... 160 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Forsyth Bro.—301 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. Spear & Co. 53 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Hilgard, Ulz, Carrozza & Co., 330 bbls refined to Tack Gros, & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 681 bbls

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Chas. T. Place 65 bbls paraffine to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

Chas. T. Place 65 bbls paraffine, to Chas. T. Place, Providence, R. I.

Total refined oil shipped ..... 130 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line]

PHILADELPHIA, March 10—12.25 P. M.—Crude Dull; refined, March 24¼@24¾c; April 24¾c; May 25¼

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Gazette on Pigment.

We furnish our readers to-day with a supplement containing a full statement of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county for the year 1870. The report has been carefully and elaborately compiled by our worthy and talented County Controller, Henry Lambert, Esq. It is a document which must prove interesting to every tax-payer in the county, and as the whole report is presented in a uniform sheet with our regular issue, it can be conveniently laid away for future reference.

Promenade day.

Returned.—Mayor Brush.

Parties, at Library Hall next.

New Fire Engine wanted in Allegheny.

Pittsburgh Councils Monday afternoon.

"Police" disturb the serenity of Allegheny Councilmen.

Allegheny has bought a Poor Farm, which is not a poor farm.

Lobbies of Allegheny Council Chambers, well filled on meeting nights.

John M. Donaldson has been appointed Canvasser of the Mercantile Library.

Harrisburg is to have a new two million dollar water works. Is this high enough?

Official.—The Pittsburgh Councils will meet on Monday next at the usual time and place.

Steelcork received $8.20 from the Nilsson concerts, nearly half of which was net profit.

The Allegheny "Red Planet" looked decidedly frisky on Thursday evening in Councils.

Com. Rooms talks of laying a double track on the Rebecca street route of the Allegheny railway.

Bad breach in the sidewalk, on Fifth avenue, near the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company's office.

The Steamer Ocean Republic, is coming up the Mississippi with 6,000 bars of railroad iron —British iron we suppose.

Mayor Callow was a looker-on during the debate in Allegheny Councils on the proposed increase of the police force.

Why don't the Library Hall Company, pave the alley in the rear of the building and open up, another means of egress from the hall?

Another spell of the suicide mania appears to be in our midst—ergo, keep out of drug stores and don't carry any concealed weapons.

Another Old Land Mark Gone—The building on the Southwest corner of Allegheny Diamond. Two fine stores are to be erected on the site.

Some of the Directors of the Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Company are at St. Louis looking after the waterworks engines of that city, which were built here.

Friend Negrom of Select Council, Allegheny, made a creditable speech on the police question. Judge Negrom speaks with emphasis, and don't mince words.

A new and much needed twelve inch water main is asked for on Beaver street, Allegheny. Councils should authorize it at the earliest possible moment.

Dropped Dead.—An old gentleman residing on Kirkpatrick street, was engaged yesterday in setting some grape vines, when he suddenly dropped dead. He had seen ninety-two years before this.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Dr. Griffith late from London on our first page. The doctor comes recommended as a highly educated Physician and a gentleman of good standing.

Joseph Richpatrick, Esq., filled the President's chair, pro *tempore*, in Allegheny Councils on Thursday evening. He is an old hand at the business, having served the Fifth ward in Councils for a long time, several years ago.

Chess.—The second contest of chess by telegraph, will take place to-night between Mr. Bird of Oil City, and Mr. Hodge of Pittsburgh. The moves will be reported at the chess room in the Young Men's Library Building, and will be open to the discussion of all.

Market Sites.—The Councils committee has visited East Liberty for the purpose of inspecting the various sites proposed for the new market house. They inspected a number of properties, and after carefully examining the various sites proposed, returned to the city, and will make a report in a few days.

Cut With Glass.—An information has been made before Alderman Strain, by a Mrs. Denny, against William Gibbon of Allegheny, of the Fort Pitt Works for assaulting her son, a boy fifteen years old. The boy is said to have been struck with a piece of glass by Gibbon. Gibbon was arrested, and will have his case heard to-day.

For the sake of those who don't drink our hydrant water, we will announce that at present it is about one-half oil. Too much oil on the troubled waters, for our stomachs. How long will this state of things be endured by Pittsburgh too poor to furnish her citizens with pure water? In all seriousness, we urge upon Councils to look into the subject and see to the responsibility must be met sometime, and why not *now*?

Triumph of Skill.—Mr. Wm. Creelman, 80 years of age, long a resident of Indiana State, Fayette county, Orange P. O., ten years totally blind from cataract, has had the abnormal contraction of the pupils, caused by adhesion of the lens to the iris, lately came to Pittsburgh, and stopping at St. Nicholas Hotel, consulted Dr. Sherrett, who separated the lens from the iris, and removed the cataracts. He again sees to read and write.

Collegiate.—The annual contest between the "Webster" and "Franklin and Washington" literary societies of Washington and Jefferson College, will come off in the Town's Hall, Washington, on Wednesday evening, March 22d, at seven o'clock. After the delivery of orations, select and original, there will be a debate on the question, "Should the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to acknowledge the Supremacy of God in civil affairs.

Out of the Frying Pan into the Fire.—On Thursday evening's complaint was made before Alderman Burke by a young woman who charged a gentleman of her acquaintance with seduction under promise of marriage. He was required to enter bail in the sum of $2,500 but would have been committed, but he preferred instead to commit himself, and in hope of temporary liberty, lost his liberty entirely by concluding to marry the damsel. He left the office a wiser, perhaps a sadder man.

Unpaid Letters Retained.—The following is a list of unpaid letters retained at Pittsburgh Post Office, March 10, 1871:

Blaufox, G. W. Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.
Crescent Iron Co., Wheeling, Pa., 3c.
Collins, Uniontown, Pa., 3c.
Diamond, J. J. New York, 3c.
Demorest, Mrs. New York, 3c.
Holbrook & Bro., E. F. New York, 3c.
Hamilton Oil Co., New York, 3c.
Schuster, John Vilkins, Pa., 3c.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute.—The annual meeting of this Institute will be held in the Fourth Ward Public School Hall, Penn street, Pittsburgh, commencing on Monday morning, March 27th, and continuing five days. Hon E. E. White, and Prof. N. S. Townsend of Ohio, Prof. Bailey of Yale College, and other distinguished teachers will be present. It is hoped that the directors throughout the country will grant their teachers the time to attend this meeting. A. T. McCLELLAND, County Sup't.

Another Reservoir Accident.

Last evening about seven o'clock an accident occurred on Ohio Avenue, near East Lane which may prove fatal in its result. A lady whose name we were unable to learn attempted to fill a lamp with coal oil, and in doing so approached a candle too near to the can and caused an explosion. The flames communicated to her clothing and before assistance could reach her she was envoloped in flames. The fire was soon extinguished, but not in time to prevent her receiving injuries that may result in death.

We might call attention to the carelessness with which this useful, but dangerous fluid is handled, but to what purpose?

Cut as a Ball.

There will be a hearing this afternoon at four o'clock before Alderman Thomas in the case of Perry Brown, a colored man, accused by Wm. H. Williams, also colored, some days ago, with aggravated assault and battery. It appears that these individuals attended a ball at an institution on Mount Washington, about the 2d inst., and a quarrel arising, it is alleged that Brownes took out a knife and stabbed Williams in the back. The latter did not discover that he had been cut until he reached the city, and then did not think the wound as serious as it has since proved, he having been confined to the house, under the care of a physician, ever since.

Dropped Dead.

An inquest was held yesterday evening by Coroner West on the body of a man named Warner Hembloch, aged eighty-two years, who dropped dead at his residence on Kirkpatrick street. Thirteenth ward, about noon yesterday. It appears from the evidence of members of the family that the old gentleman had come down, early yesterday morning in apparent good health, and that he returned to his home before noon, drank a cup of coffee and went into his garden for the purpose of planting some grape vines, and while engaged in this was taken with the fatal shock. Doctor Thorne held a post mortem examination, and found that death had resulted from apoplexy, caused by over-exertion. A verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered by the jury.

The Monongahela Wharf.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Monongahela Wharf of City Councils made a thorough inspection of the wharf throughout its length. They found it generally in good condition, but in several places it is taken with old rubbish, lumber, &c., which the Wharfmaster was notified to have removed, either by the owners themselves or at their expense.

The Committee also had under consideration the matter of wharfage rates and the difficulty between the owners of boats stationed at the wharf. It will be remembered that an ordinance was passed reducing the rates of wharfage thirty-three per cent. The owners of wharf boats claimed that the reduction applied to them; the Committee contended that it simply applied to transient trade and that a difficulty arose.

Two meetings of the Committee have been held in relation to the matter, and the unanimous decision was arrived at to stand by the first interpretation. The Committee insists that if the wharf boats desire to claim the reduction, they will be charged the rates per trip, and not have a yearly contract as at present. It is quite likely the matter will come before Councils at the next meeting.

THAT COLORED JUROR.

His Opponents in Court—They are Exercised—Cannot Appreciate him in the Jury Box—The First Gun Fired.

Among those fortunate or unfortunate gentlemen who recently received a pleasant official communication from Sheriff Fleming that they were needed as jurors at the Court House, was one Mr. Moses Howard. There was nothing in that name to create surprise, but the appearance of the innocent individual of the patriarchal cognomen, was sufficient to create a sensation, in and about the temple of justice; for Moses was a colored man. Other colored men, had appeared, amid the disciples of Blackstone, as witnesses, and prosecutors and betimes as defendants but never had one the audacity to respond to any summons, which looked to his entrance into the jury box. It was true that colored men owned property, and that property should have the protection of law? nor could it be said that they had failed to support the law by money and mainly by personal service where "the cannon's mouthing's loud" told of danger and mayhap death; further it was not denied that they had won by merit—through justice—the right of citizenship; nor could it be gainsaid that they were then entitled to all the privileges of the citizen, among which was that of entering the jury box; nor was it doubted that the dark brow'd sons of the Tropics had been legally summoned to appear, failing to do which would throw him liable to a penalty, but why such a muck man and there were those who couldn't understand that the law was made for all and of every complexion instead of political. Hence the breeze.

Moses, however, serene and peaceful as a mid-summer day's sky, scarcely heeded the storm brewing about him, quietly proceeded with his duty. Fierce were the mutterings against him, but Moses, like Jove, was apparently in store. Thursday he had the honor of appearing as *foreman* of a jury; and yesterday Friday—Black unlucky Friday—the storm came on.

Thus it was.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions Judge, Collier presiding, in the afternoon a short time previous to adjournment, the case of the Commonwealth vs. A. D. Hemphill, indicted for larceny, was called up. The officers were proceeding to empannel a jury and had selected twelve "good and true men," among whom appeared the sable countenance of Mr. Howard. The counsel for the defense for the first time then, it seems, caught a glimpse of the visage of the "obnoxious fellow." Suddenly Bench, Bar and prospective jurors were startled by the stentorian notes of the eloquent "white man's" advocate, W. D. Moore, Esq., who moved in tones sonorous and severe, that the juror, Mr. Moses Howard, colored, be set aside for "incompetency." Judicial dignity exhibited the least trace of unusual interest. The representatives of the legal fraternity in the vicinity manifested excitement. Spectators outside the bar gathered closer to the railing, and Moses, the observed of all observers, was the speaker with surprise as he said:

Whilst I disclaim, if the Court please, any personal or other animosity to colored people, I deem it my duty to my client not to permit any person to pass upon the property or liberty of a citizen of Pennsylvania, who is disqualified by its laws and constitution from exercising that high and responsible prerogative. I have in childhood and youth been educated to entertain a due and lively sense of the sacredness of the solemnity imposed upon me of making this motion.

The act of April 15th, 1867, Purdon's Digest, page 1,464, paragraph 4, directs among other things that jurors shall be selected from the "qualified electors of the county."

Section 1, Article 3, Section 1, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, one of the requisites of a qualified elector, is that he shall be a "white" citizen.

If the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was legally ratified, which I do believe it was, that amendment does not and cannot become operative as law in Pennsylvania until her organic law has been altered, in accordance with its provisions, to conform to the amended Constitution of the United States. This has never been done. Either Pennsylvania will have to make a constitution, has done so, and her citizens are living under it and bound to obey it, or they are not. The law is binding on me if they are not, the sooner we can learn that other States can make a constitution for Pennsylvania and force her citizens to live under it the better for us all. I ask leave to file the motion with the reasons at length, by which I have thus briefly indicated."

Mr. Moore concluded his remarks with little exhortation in behalf of "outraged justice," when the Court broke the painful silence by suggesting that the motion be put in writing; it would be overruled, however, but the counsel might have the benefit of an objection to the ruling of the Court in argument on the matter at any future time.

The big bell in the tower tolled out the hour of adjournment just before the case went over, the jury not being sworn, and Moses, colored juror, being thus allowed a respite to recover from the stunning attack, previous to his entrance of the jury box.

THE COURTS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

FRIDAY, March 10.—In the case of Wilson Ray vs. Jacob Keil, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $438 51.

In the case of Gregg, Son & Co., vs J. Muller, reported yesterday, the jury found that Joseph Muller garnishee is indebted to J. H. Bloem, defendant in the sum of $218 75.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterrett this morning was that of Frasier Bros. vs. Isabella Wallace, for the use of Stabbed Wm. Gibson was arrested, and will have his case heard to-day.

The next case taken up was that of Frank Mowatt vs. Miles Ward. This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by a son of plaintiff. The boy was run over by a man, and in diving through an alley ran over the child, injuring it severely. After the testimony had been completed for the plaintiff, defendant moved a compulsory non-suit, on the ground that the evidence showed that the injuries complained of were received in the alley way, a dangerous place, were guilty of contributing negligence, and that therefore the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. This motion was argued at some length, but the Court granted the motion, with leave to plaintiff to remove the Court in *bane* to remove the same.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

FRIDAY, March 10.—Gerhard Schmoller was indicted for assault and battery, the charge having been preferred by Martin Schmoller, wife. The Court rendered defendant to be committed to Dixmont Hospital.

Henry Weisner was indicted for false pretences, Gordon Goeltz appearing as prosecutor. The prosecutor alleged that Weisner had obtained from him a watch, prior to the value of $33 30, which lumber was to be used in repairing his house, in First ward, Allegheny, Frederick Wagner alleged to have the lumber was so used, and that Weisner appropriated the other part to his own use. The value of the lumber alleged to have been thus appropriated was about eighty dollars.

ORMSBY COUNCIL.

Constable Elected—Reports of Committees—P. V. & C. R. R.—Ormsby Passenger Railway.

The Council of Ormsby Borough held a special meeting last evening. Members present—

John Ango, John J Reese, R. S. Alston, Wm. McClurg, John B. Lutz and Burgess James S. Atkinson in the chair.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

On motion Mr. Joseph McCoy was nominated for Constable, Constable was elected by acclamation, and the Finance Committee was instructed to get the necessary equipments.

On motion the Finance Committee were instructed to receive his bond, the amount being fixed at one thousand dollars.

Committee on ordinances of P. V. and C. Rail Road Company, and plan of the borough reported progress and ask for further time. Report received and Committee continued.

The Committee on Gas and Water reported progress. Received and committee continued.

The Committee on Look-up &c., reported progress. Report received and committee continued.

Mr. James S. Atkinson from the Committee, on Legislation reported that he had received the Official Copy of the Act authorizing the borough to construct Sewers. Report received and ordered to be filed.

A committee representing the Ormsby Passenger Railway Company were present and asked Council to grant them the right of way to construct their track along Liberty street the entire length of the borough; also, if necessary, the right of way along Twenty-third street, to the site of the coal mining property as perhaps they would not go further up than that at present.

On motion the subject was referred to the Street Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

FELL OVER THE HILL.

Effect of an Overdose of Liquor—A Man Receives Injuries which will Probably Prove Fatal.

Boyd's Hill was the scene of an accident last evening—the direct result of intemperance—which will in all probability prove fatal. The victim of the sad affair was James Hanley, a laboring man who resides in Pipetown.

It seems he had been on the hill during the evening and had been drinking pretty freely. Returning toward home, he attempted to pick his way down the hill by the stairway just above Everson, Preston & Co.'s rolling mill. He was too unsteady, however, to keep his balance, and had proceeded but a few steps when he toppled over and fell a distance of about seventy-five feet.

He was discovered lying at the foot of the precipitous stone time after by a pedestrian who summoned help and had him taken to a neighboring house. Here it was found that in the descent he had struck his face against the ground, with such violence as to crush in the bridge of the nose and cause his eyes to protrude from their sockets. Medical assistance was procured but, it was of little avail, the man lay unconscious, and his condition was borne to his home in Pipetown.

It is not at all probable that he will recover. His injuries are of such a frightful character as to preclude all hope. He has a wife and family.

South Side Teachers' Institute.

The monthly meeting of this Institute was held in the Birmingham school house, last evening. In the absence of Mr. Douthett the County Superintendent, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Jones, principal of the Birmingham school.

After a song by the children of the Birmingham schools, under the lead of Prof. Hughey, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Sloss, a number song, an interesting class drill was given in arithmetic, by Miss Beck of the Birmingham school. The class consisted of about thirty pupils, pupils of the Grammar grade, taught by Miss Beck. We only express the conviction of all present, when we say that we never have seen a class of the kind, and their teacher more credit than did this one. Many difficult questions were asked and intricate problems given, but only a single mistake was made. The answers were not only correct, but were given without hesitation, in remarkably clear, distinct and grammatical language.

The next exercise was an interesting lecture by Mr. R. S. Alston, Botany. He has certainly given much time to this study.

Miss Bessie Bevington, of the East Birmingham School, read an essay on Fruit Growing, which elicited loud applause. She urged teachers of the growing generation not to underrate the importance of their work, but to remember their duty of laying the foundation upon which to build the beautiful structure of a thorough education.

Mr. W. P. Montgomery, Principal of the South Pittsburgh School, gave a lecture on Orthography, dwelling on the sounds of letters and pronunciation.

The music on the occasion added much to the pleasure of all present.

SUICIDE.

A Man Takes Seventy Drops of Strychnia—Marital Infelicities and Waishy the Cause—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2:15 o'clock, a young man named John Leitz, residing on Arbuckle's alley, near the railroad, took seventy grains of strychnia, from the effects of which he died in an hour afterwards. As soon as it was discovered that he had taken the fatal dose, Doctor F. Cooper was summoned, and although he arrived in less than fifteen minutes he was too late to do any good. It appears that Leitz, who was an upholsterer, had lived unhappily with his wife, to whom he was married about fourteen years ago, for for a long time past. But a number of the invited guests determined on a surprise for their genial host and hostess, and provided a magnificent silver tea set, taking good care to keep the knowledge of their intention a profound secret. After supper Mr. G. Shidle rose and informed the guests that there was a little piece of business to be transacted in the parlor, and requested their whole attention. Those present will never forget the look of pleasant astonishment on the faces of Mr. and Mrs. Bown as they entered the parlor and beheld the costly table the beautiful shining gift of their friends. Henry Reuck, Esq., in a neat speech on behalf of the donors, then made the gift, and the host, on behalf of himself and wife, accepted in a few feeling remarks, evidently touched at the evidence of the high esteem and kind regard of his old friends.

The following were the remarks of Mr. Reuck:

MR. JAMES BOWN AND WIFE: On this the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of your wedding day, I have the pleasure of presenting to you, in the name of your assembled friends, whose mouth-piece I have the honor to be, this silver set as a token of the love of the esteem in which as man and wife, as host and hostess, as friends and neighbors, you are held. We feel that no occasion could be more custom to make gifts of silver to friends who have arrived at this distance from the hymeneal altar than the joyous day of life, for such an occasion, like fashion, may be devoid of any good design or generous impulse, but on the higher, broader, nobler plane of estate, that of friendship, where you have met with them, and they with you, in scenes of social humor and enjoyment for a quarter of a century past. In the name of these jovial meetings, many of them under your hospitable roof, rich with the memories of good things, savory, toothsome and inviting, with the noise of popping corks at intervals, quickly following the pleasant gurgle of the warming wine singing through the long-necked bottle's glassy throat, the music of the music and the dance, and last but not least in memory of the general good times inaugurated by you for their enjoyment in the years gone by, they make this gift, and hope that you may live to celebrate another anniversary where the color of the metal in the pieces that bring shall be the same as that which gilds the morning and tints the fields in harvest time. And in this hope there may be perhaps the smallest grain of selfishness on their part, for the donors, as you know full well, are men who love good company, and at liberty as they are to enjoy it in the future, no reason why the pleasant experiences of the past may not be repeated in the long life they wish you, and they be there to see their gift shining about the board, and partake of viands served upon them, and drink your healths time and again, and dance the happy hours away in commemoration of this day. Please accept the gift as coming from old friends who respect you in business, admire your high social qualities, are proud of your acquaintance, and are happy to hail you on this auspicious occasion, a jovial good couple, well mated, and seek in this way to show in your possession some tangible expression of their kind regards.

I now have the pleasure of transferring the gift to your keeping.

Mr. Bown responded in a few words, expressing his entire surprise; but he was accompanied unfalteringly and unfaltering, impossible for him to do any more than thank his friends for their beautiful present.

The evening was spent with the same friend Dunseath's and consisted of a complete silver tea-set, magnificently chased and otherwise ornamented. On the large salver was engraved these words—"Presented to Mr. and Mrs. James Bown, on the occasion of their silver wedding." Between the years 1846—1871. Altogether the occasion was a very enjoyable one, and one long to be remembered by those who were present. The festivities were kept up until the "wee sma' hours," when the guests reluctant to break away from the kind host and hostess, admonished by the approach of day, that this, like all other of this world's happiness must have an end. They left, however, well as the donors long live to recall the happy scene.

Our System of Practice.

The medical world has become divided into so many different cliques, isms and pathies, that our peculiar system of practice may need some explanation, it being the ECLECTIC connected with the UROSCOPIA.

Our remedies are principally vegetable, discarding entirely the use of *Calomel* or *Mercury in any form*, believing it to be a disease-creating agent of the worst description.

We are also opposed to the use of general blood-letting in any case; believing the loss of blood to injurious to the constitution and oftentimes dangerous to life.

Our mode of detecting "chronic affections" of the internal organs, is principally by an examination of the *urine*.

During the whole course of our study and practice we have paid particular attention to this old "German Mode" of detecting diseases, and we feel perfectly satisfied that there is no more certain sign of cure or of disease" than is presented in that secretion.

Therefore, we now more especially invite to us those who have any lingering disease that has not been cured, because, perhaps, the complaint was not properly understood. To such an invitation is given that we have sufficiently tried the remedies of their family physician, and have failed to obtain health, and be entertained.

This is our privilege and right as a physician, and it is the right and privilege of the afflicted to obtain professional advice and medicine where they choose. Our office and residence is at No. 122 Grant street, Pittsburgh, where any others choosing can apply we will give them our best medical attention, and will promise them relief in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

DRS. OLDSHUE.

Miss. Carroll's Little Bill.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Wednesday gets off the following:

It was a mistake to elect General Grant to the Presidency, when Miss. Anna Ella Carroll was entitled to that reward for her brilliant services rendered in the rebellion is not question about that. We have Miss. Carroll's word for the fact that she *did* end the little disagreement between North and South—and no one but a brute would doubt a lady's word. But General Grant is President—made so by the acclaim of a grateful people—and there is nothing left for us to do but to pay Miss. Carroll some money. One of the poets has writ ten that

"The jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honor feels;"

and when it is considered how Miss Carroll has been deprived of the reward that was her due, the generous mind must acknowledge the justice of her demand for goldon salve wherewith to sooth her wounded sense. Look for a moment at the merits of the case. At the opening of the war Miss Carroll's keen eye discovered that the Tennessee river was the most available route by which to penetrate to the heart of the enemy's country; and having registered in Heaven, as Shylock did, an oath to give her whole mind to a single purpose, she instantly began to prepare a plan for a Tennessee river campaign in order that by a sudden and terrible blow at what she termed "the vital of the rebellion," the heart of the enemy might be cloven in twin and sweet peace again-be brought to smile upon the land. The long and short of the matter was the selection of the classic stream of the Tennesse as the line of strategical operations —with the grand result which all the world now know. Up to date General Grant has had the credit of this plan; but this has been our national mistake. Let us tear this laurel from our Caesar's head and rightfully crown our Maryland Minerva with the desecrated wreath. Let all bow down and kiss the ground upon which our Carroll treads. Play bugles, set the wild echoes flying—fling the starry banner to the breeze and cry "One Hundred Thousand Dollars for Ella Carroll," sweetly-named and most patriotic of American women! Some unconscionable members of the last Congress proposed to give Miss Carroll the paltry sum of $5,000 for these great services, but that bill in which this meanness was recited died with the session—yesterday the bill came up afresh; Miss Carroll being the first petitioner who got a memorial referred in the new Congress. This is the day of woman's rights—it would be indecorous to say it is the day of woman's impudence—and the susceptible gentlemen who administer the affairs of State are apt to be caught in the entanglement of bewitching curls, and to quiver under the sparkling glances of rich dark eyes; so that Miss Carroll and her little bill will soon be heard from—else there is no faith in man. The round neat sum of a hundred thousand dollars is but a mere bagatelle; Miss Carroll laughs at the offer of a twentieth part of that amount. If the job is done at all, by all means let it be well done—and quickly. For merit such as that of our protector and singularly wise strategist ought not to go unrecognized nor unrewarded.

Civilization in India.

Barbarous sports appear to be patronized by the highest authorities in India. Thus we read in the Bombay *Gazette* that the Governor-General was lately entertained at a tournament of elephants and rhinoceroses. The tournament, which had all the brutal features of a bull-fight, took place at Baroda. Two elephants were first led into the arena. "It was a grand sight," says the enthusiastic reporter of the entertainment, "to see the mighty beasts, when within a few yards of each other, make the first rush, bringing their heads together with a crash that seemed as if it must smash in their foreheads." A single elephant was next introduced to the notice of Lord Mayo, to be goaded with spears and other instruments of torture till the poor animal became mad with rage. Finally, a couple of rhinoceroses were pitted against each other, but all the efforts of the spearmen and matadores could not induce them to fight. So the tumasha was ended.

The Young Mens *Christian* Association of Boston, caused a Unitarian preacher to be arrested for peddling without license, engaged in distributing *his* tracts in front of an orthodox meeting house. we do not believe that is the sort of *Christian* Association New Orleans is said to be pining for, and in fact it is rather a Cotton Mather association, if that is a specimen of its tolerance and christianity.

—The Illinois river is higher than it has been for several years, and the low lands below Peoria are submerged.

Silver Wedding.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of this kind it has been our pleasure to notice for some time past occurred on Thursday evening last at the residence of James Bown, Esq., on the New Brighton Road, about three miles from the city. The number of the guests was large, and the greatest good feeling prevailed. The host and hostess did not intend it as a Silver Wedding celebration, although it occurred on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day, and their invitations bore no evidences of anything of the kind. They intended only to have a gathering of their friends on that evening similar in character to others given by them once or twice a year for a long time past. But a number of the

The Smoke Nuisance.

A report has been issued by the committee appointed at a meetng convened by the Mayor of Newcastle, in 1870, to enquire into the practicability of lessening the smoke and other noxious vapours emitted by manufactures. They state that their attention has been particularly directed to an examination of the different kinds of apparatus attached to steam-boilers having for their object the mitigation or suppression of the smoking chimneys and, though some were less perfect than others in the results they afforded, all were a decided improvement on the rude mode of firing previously in general practice. The inventions in question may be divided into two sections —those which attempt to vary the quantity of air according to the changing requirements of the furnace, and those by means of which, the supply of fuel being maintained continuously, the air passing through the fire-place is always equal to a perfect combustion of all liberated gases. Of the former, the committee had an opportunity of examining that of Mr. Gail, extensively used by Messrs. H. L. Pattinson and Co., of the Felling Chemical Works. With a furnace, when the smoke under any circumstances was not excessive, this plan is not without merit, but it possesses the defect of all similar contrivances—that, using the small coal of this neighborhood, thrown on in large quantities at a time, the extrications of gas is so violent immediately after firing, that the ordinary draught of the chimney is unable to draw sufficient air into the furnace to effect combustion so that, in very smoky fires, all that can be said is that the nuisance is partially, diminished. The cost of the apparatus per boiler is about 10l. for a single flue, and 11l. for a double flue Cornish boiler, including patent right. The other, and by far the best, mode of dealing with the evil is by means of what is called mechanical firing, in which the quantity of fuel introduced into the fire-place always bears the same relation to the air passing through and over it. This is accomplished by two different systems of apparatus — Vickar's reciprocating and Juckes' revolving bars, the cost of which varies from 80l. to 120l. per furnace. The committee believe either plan is adequate to the work, but having seen more of Judkes' in use, they can, from their own observation, speak with more confidence of its ready management, and its power of consuming small coal of the commonest description, almost without a vestige of smoke. In saving of fuel and economy of labor, by proper appliances, there is no doubt a fair return will be obtained for the outlay. Messrs. Allhusen and Co., who have evinced a laudable wish to suppress the smoke nuisance as far as possible, have applied 47 of Jukes' bars to their boilers at Gateshead with very satisfactory results. There still remains a large number of furnaces to which, heretofore, neither Juckes' nor Vickars' bars have been considered applicable—glass-houses, potteries, and impossible for him to do any more than thank his friends for their beautiful present.

Great Inundation in Vienna—3,000 Persons Homeless.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writes, under date of February 14th, as follows:

About noon on Sunday, all at once the rumor spread that the ice had started and was coming down. Thousands of people flocked to the bank of the canal, which had been quite free from ice in the morning, but where already heavy masses of ice were driving down. These were only, as it were, the advance guard of the large ice fields which were descending. Messengers from the police and the Government Commission ran about the threatened districts to order the cellars to be cleared, and to look for boatmen and the carpenters who were to put together the stages, which were ready prepared but scarcely more than an hour's time was left for all this, for already, at two P. M., the water had not only filled the cellars, but, in the lower parts, had already penetrated into the houses themselves, driving out the inmates of the ground floor.

In several streets the waters rose four or five feet, and boats had to be got to rescue the inmates of houses. While this was going on on the banks of the Danube Canal, the descending masses of ice and water got stowed lower down, and, penetrating into the old canal which runs through the Prater, soon converted the largest part of this into a field of water and ice, advancing to the great embankment of the Staatsbahn, and threatening to break through it. Several persons had, in spite of warnings, walked to the spot, and had sat down to take their coffee, but before they could finish it they were cut off, and had to be fetched away in boats.

So little had any danger been apprehended that in the Carl Theatre and in several other localities there were to have been the usual amusements. In the Carl Theatre, where a new piece was to be given, the galleries were crowded, in spite of the circumstances that one hundred yards lower down the Prater Strasse was already flooded. Half an hour before the representation was to begin it was announced that there would be none. In some of the ball localities the first guests had likewise arrived, but finding the dancing floor already flooded over had to make a hasty retreat.

Thus it went on till nine o'clock, when the largest portion, not only of the Leopeldstadt on the left bank of the canal but likewise several districts of the Landstrasse, and the portion of the inner town near the old Arsenal, which was in ancient times the port of Vienna, and is, therefore, lying very low, were several feet under water.

In all about three thousand persons have been driven out of their houses. Of these a portion have found refuge in various public establishments, while the rest were accommodated in the upper floors of the houses. These are now in a sort of quarantine, and have to be provided with the means of subsistence by boats. This is not very easy, for the boats have to break through the ice.

Proposed Fortifications of London.

The London *Times* says: One item of Mr. Cardwell's estimates is for surveys of defensive positions round London, and between London and the coast. So much was due to public impatience, if not to the necessity of the case; for London cannot see her next sister besieged and taken by a stern and angry foe without an awakening of misgivings for her own safety. It is obvious, indeed, that the sight that is almost every condition and circumstance that might be named, the case of London is the very contrary of that of Paris; and that, even were it admitted that the fortifications of Paris have proved a real service to the capital or the nation, it would not follow that London should also be fortified. It is remarkable that, of London has never had reason to dread invasion, and often as great military authorities have sounded alarm and told London to take care of herself, the result has uniformly been confined to the further fortification of our ports and arsenals and of our coasts. Some hundred Martello towers and the remains of earthworks at a few points of vantage on the Upper Thames, are the only memorials of panics which certainly were not without foundation. But the fortification of London has always been found, not exactly an impossible problem, but one without a finite and actual solution. It would be easy enough to construct any number of forts about London, very difficult to be taken, if defended, and consequently giving at least a long respite to the metropolis, but while the engineering question can be brought within reasonable compass, it is not so with the practical considerations. No sooner are engineers set to work on the problem than they find it rapidly growing on their hands, till it obtrudes its magnitudes that the coast is the true line of defense.

Real and Spurious Bronzes.

None are more discriminating and fastidious than Americans in their choice of works in bronze. Nevertheless, an uncultivated taste is too often betrayed by professed connoisseurs. It is important to understand that zinc bronze can be moulded and cast as coarse or as fine as the finest quantities, whereas real bronze must be cast in sand from costly models. The latter are generally formed first in plastic clay—for example, statuettes, allowing manipulation to secure any desired change of facial angle or adjustment of cavities and proturbances, as in carcinetures. The next process is to mold from clay in plaster of Paris, then in bronze for a permanent pattern, from which duplicates can be made by casting in sand. Ignorance of these facts may be turned to advantage by unscrupulous dealers to realize large profits. Bronze is used not merely in ornamental figures, but of late to a large extent for chandeliers, brackets, &c., &c. The test process is to mold from a real work, as should be observed, is composed of copper and tin, the light or dark color depending on the proportions of these ingredients. Other variations are produced by a course of acids which is not possible with zinc. The subsequent processes of burnishing, to secure high gloss and finish, are among the most difficult and often a profound secret. Some bronzes are plated with gold, others oxidized with silver, giving a verdigris look, or the appearance of old silver.

Texan Streams.

The rivers of Texas, like Athens, leap into the world full grown and full of life and promise. The San Marcos, at the foot of the mountains, rushes up from unfathomed depths, through perpendicular rents in the rock. The water is perfectly clear. The channel is about twenty feet wide, and the depth of water, at the shallow places, from two and a half to three feet, with a swift current, affording splendid power for the propulsion of machinery. The San Antonio has its source from a series of springs three miles above the city, of the same name. The Comal, at New Braunfels, comes forth in the same way; and all excel the famed rivers of Damascus, both in the purity of their waters and the natural beauty of their banks. —*Galveston Civilian.*

MARRIED:

THOMPSON—NELSON—On Thursday evening, March 9th, by Rev. John B. Clark, D.D., JAMES A. THOMPSON and Miss SARAH A. NELSON, both of Allegheny city.

DIED:

GRAHAM—On Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, JAMES GRAHAM, JR., youngest son of James Graham, Esq., in the 15th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 43 Clark street, Pittsburgh, SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases, constantly on hand. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

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